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NORRIS

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Norris, J.
S. C. 472*

EXPOSITION

Of the VIRTUES of the

All-Healing Mixture,

Which powerfully removes, and certainly prevents, in every Stage of Life, the Disorders incident to both Sexes; being an IMPROVEMENT upon a Discovery of *Hippocrates*, the Father of Physic; tho' hitherto unnoticed and unapplied by his Followers.

[By Thomas Clarke]

Medicus fidelis te tibi reddit atque Amicis.

L O N D O N:

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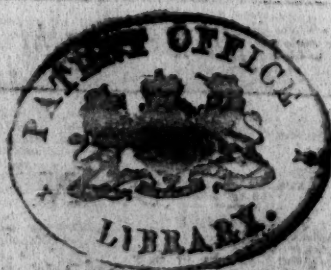
1651/1731.

EXPOSITION

Of the 7th of the

All-Healing Mixture

With powerfully renowned, and out-
standingly proved, in every day of
life, the most efficacious to both
sexes; being an improvement
upon a Discovery of V. V. V. V. V.
the Father of Mankind, the first
renowned, and as proved by his
followers.





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EXPOSITION, &c.

18.4.12.

MEDICINE, popularly called Physic, consists, according to Boerhaave, in the knowledge of those things, by the application of which life is either preserved sound and healthy, or, when disordered, is again restored to its pristine state of health. Galen defines medicines the art of preserving present health, and of retrieving it when lost: Hippocrates, the addition of what is wanting, and the retrenchment of what is redundant: and Herophilus, the knowledge of things good, indifferent, and ill, in regard to health. Medicine must have been nearly coeval with the world. The injuries and vicissitudes of the air, the nature and qualities of foods, the violence of external bodies, the actions of life, and, lastly, the fabric of the body, must have rendered diseases almost as old as the race of mankind; and the presence of a disease, as it occasions and brings with it a painful sensation, or perhaps the loss of the use of a limb, does by a necessary mechanical impulse, both in brutes and men, com-

pel the diseased to seek for help, and apply remedies, either by mere experiment, or by instinct, and spontaneous appetite: hence arose the art of medicine, which, therefore, in this sense has been always, among mankind.

History informs us, that in the earliest times, medicine was so well cultivated by the Assyrians, Babylonians, Chaldeans, and Magi, that they were capable of removing present diseases, and preventing future ones. Hence it passed into Egypt, Libya, Cyrenaica, and Crotona; and thence into Greece, where it flourished, principally, in the islands of Cnidus, Rhodes, &c. and in Epidaurus.

The first foundations of this salutary art, were laid by chance, natural instinct, and unforeseen events; these were improved by the remembrance of the successes of former experiments; by writing down diseases, their remedies and events, on columns, paintings, and the walls of their temples; by exposing the sick in their markets, and public ways, that those who passed by might inquire into the disease, and communicate a remedy, if they knew any; and, lastly, by analogy, or reasoning, from a comparison of things already observed, with things present and things to come.

The art at length received a much greater degree of perfection, by the appointing of physicians: some for the cure of particular diseases, and others for diseases in general; by an accurate observation of the disease, and its symptoms; and by an exact description of the remedy, and its use: immediately upon which, it got among the priests, and at length was confined to particular families, descending by way

way of inheritance from father to son : which, again, proved a great obstacle to its progress.

 The extispicy, or inspecting the entrails of beasts, used by the priests in their religious ceremonies ; the custom of embalming dead carcases, and even butchery itself, promoted the knowledge of the human compages, and of the causes both of health, diseases and death.

Lastly, the dissecting of living animals for philosophical purposes, distinct narratives of the cause, rise, increase, crisis, declension, end and effect of diseases ; and the knowledge of medicines, their choice, preparation, application, powers and events, seemed to have brought the art almost to its utmost perfection.

Hippocrates, who was cotemporary with Democritus, and perfectly acquainted with every thing then discovered, and besides, furnished with a great number of observations of his own ; collecting into one all that was valuable and useful, compiled a body of Greek medicine ; and was the first who deserved the title of a true Physician : for, being a master of the *Εμπειρία*, experience, as well as of analogy and reason, and withal well versed in a pure philosophy, he first made physic rational, and laid the foundation of the dogmatical medicine which has ever since prevailed.

What Hippocrates had done, continued a long time sacred and unaltered, and was the standing practice of many ages ; at length Aretæus, the Cappadocian, digested it into a more orderly and methodical body : whence, in various places, at various times, and by

various hands, particularly the Alexandrian school, it was further altered and improved, 'till at length it came into the hand of Claud Galen; who collecting the scattered parts, digesting those that were confused, and explaining every thing by the rigid doctrines of the Peripatetics, did both a great deal of service, and great injury to the noble art; he, being the first who introduced the doctrine of the elements, the cardinal qualities, and their degrees, the four humours, &c. into medicine, and on these he made the whole art to depend.

After the sixth century, the arts were not only extinguished, but almost all memory of them was lost, till the ninth; from which, to the thirteenth, medicine was vigorously cultivated by the Arabs in Asia, Africa, and Spain: who applying themselves particularly to the study of the *Materia Medica*, and its preparations, and to the operations of surgery, rendered both more just and more copious at the same time.

And yet Galen's errors became now more predominant than ever. At length, however, they were purged out, and exploded by two different means; principally indeed by the restoration of the pure discipline of Hippocrates in France; and then also by the experiments and discoveries of chemists and anatomists; 'till at length the immortal Harvey, overturning by his demonstrations, the whole theory of the ancients, laid a new and certain basis of the science.

Since his time medicine is become free from the tyranny of any sect; and is improved by sure dis-

discoveries in Anatomy, Chemistry, Physic, Botany, Mechanics, &c.

Hence it appears that the art originally consisted solely in the faithful collecting of observations, and that a long time after they began to enquire, and dispute, and form theories; the first part has always continued the same, but the latter has been always mutable. The Physicians have divided medicine into five principal branches. The first considers the human body, its parts and fabric, life and health, and the effects following them, this is called Physiology, the doctrine of the animal œconomy, or of the use of the parts; and its objects now enumerated, are called *res naturales*, or things according to nature.

The second branch considers the diseases of the human body, their differences, causes, and effects, and is called Pathology, as it considers the diseases, *Ætiology*, as it enquires into their causes; *Nosology*, when it examines their differences; and lastly, *Symptomatology*, when it explains their effects—the objects of this part are called *res præternaturales* or things beyond nature.

The third branch considers the signs or symptoms, and how to apply them to use; so as to judge both in a sound and diseased body, what will be the degree, order, and effect, of the health or disease; this is called *Semeiotica*. Its objects are things both natural, nonnatural, and præternatural. The fourth branch considers the remedies and their use, whereby life may be preserved, whence it is called *Hygieine*. Lastly, the fifth furnishes the *Materia Medica*, its preparations and manner of exhibition, so as to restore health

health and remove diseases, and is called *Therapeutica*, comprehending the *Diætetica*, *Pharmaceutica*, *Chirurgica*, and *Iatrica*.

After this general view of medicine 'tis evidently clear, that the discovery of medicines for the removal of disorders, should be the principal object of every physician's attention and study. Now medicines, with regard to the different manner of their operations, are distinguished into agglutinants, alteratives, stomatics, astringents, evacuants, incarnatives, specifics, &c.

A general idea of the manner wherein medicines operate on a human body, as explained by the sect of mechanical physicians, may be conceived from what follows. A few different sorts of particles, variously combined, will produce a great variety of fluids: some may have one sort, some two, some three or more; if we suppose only five different sorts of particles in the blood, various and many are their combinations, and consequently the different and various fluids found in different parts, are easily accounted for. No theory of secretion has hitherto been able to give any tolerable account of the operation of such medicines as promote an evacuation; for if the humours be equally mixed with the blood, that is, if the blood be in every part of the body the same, and its particles be not more apt to form certain humours in some certain parts of the body, than in others; or if they be not forced, by the power of some medicine, to form such humours, then the quantities of humour, separated in equal times, will always be as the velocity of the blood; but the velocity of the blood is
seldom

seldom doubled by any medicine, and never tripled by the most acute fever. The quantity of the humour, however drawn by evacuating medicines, is often twenty times greater than the natural quantity; and therefore, upon supposition, that the humours are equally every where mixed with the blood, the operation of evacuating medicines can never be accounted for.

Though this argument have the strength of a demonstration, yet there are some who explain the operation of purgative medicines, by a stimulating faculty; whereby the sluggish juices are not only forced out, but the obstructed canals opened, and the motion of the blood quickened. But tho' such a power be allowed, it would remain to be explained, why certain medicines do only stimulate certain glands: for 'tis evident, 1st, That evacuating medicines have some other power, beside the squeezing out stagnant juices; because when they are all squeezed out, they still evacuate as much, if they be repeated, as they did before; as is plain, by continuing a salivation several days. 2d, We cannot suppose, that all bodies have every where, and at all times, juices stagnating; but these medicines constantly produce their effects, more or less, at all times. 3d, If the vessels be supposed to be obstructed, an evacuating medicine could but double the quantity that was evacuated, before it was taken. 4th, If these medicines operate only these ways, then in an healthful body, where there were no obstructions, they would have no effect at all. 5th, If the removing obstructions were the cause of a greater quantity evacuated, then the evacuation

cuation should still continue in a greater degree, than before the obstruction was removed ; whereas in fact, we constantly find it less, as the medicine works off. 6th, Tho' a medicine, by stimulating a vessel, may quicken the motion of the fluid in that vessel ; yet it can never encrease the quantity of fluid running thro' it in equal spaces of time, because it quickens the motion of the fluid, only by contracting the vessel : and therefore the faster the fluid is made to run through the vessel, the less fluid does the orifice of the vessel admit ; and consequently, after the vessel is contracted by the stimulating medicine, the secretion will be less, instead of being greater.

That a stimulus causes the part on which it acts to contract, is matter of fact ; and also that purgative medicines do stimulate the bowels ; but it may perhaps be likewise said, they stimulate the heart and arteries, and increase their force, because they not only quicken, but raise the pulse, so that a greater quantity of blood is sent to the glands of the bowels. This may be granted ; but not that it is the principal action of purgative medicines, because that, by the same force, a greater quantity of blood is sent to all the other glands of the body, whose fluids are not, however, sensibly increased ; and the glands of the intestines receive a less quantity, in proportion, than any others, because they cannot be so much dilated by the force of the blood, as others, which are not so much stimulated by the medicine. There are others, who will have evacuating medicines endued with an attenuating quality, by which they dissolve all the cohesions of the particles of the blood, and so set the
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several humours at liberty, to pass through their proper glands: but if these medicines have a power universally to dissolve all the cohesions of the blood, then every evacuating medicine would equally and indifferently increase the quantity of every secretion. Mercury would as constantly purge as salivate, and nitre promote perspiration, as well as urine; but this is repugnant to experience. If they have a power to dissolve certain cohesions, and not others, this is but setting certain particles at liberty to pass through their proper glands, which were not so before: and is ~~a~~ preparing the humours, in order to encrease the quantity of secretion. Evacuating medicines therefore must have a power to affect some particles and not others; that is, to repel some, and attract, retain, and alter others; and this is what may be affirmed to be in all medicines, and is what a thousand chemical experiments demonstrate.

The several humours then being formed, by the different cohesions of the particles of the blood, the quantity of an humour secreted by any gland must be in a proportion compounded of the proportion that the number of particles cohereing in such a manner as is proper to constitute the humour which passes through the gland, bears to the mass of blood; and of the proportion of the quantity of blood that arrives at the gland. And hence follows, that where there is a determinate quantity of a certain humour to be separated, the number of particles that are proper to compose the secreted liquor, must be reciprocally proportional to the quantity of the blood that arrives at the gland; and therefore, if the quantity

of the secretion is to be increased, the number of particles must be increased; if the secretion is to be lessened, the number of particles proper for such a secretion, must be lessened in the same proportion.

Medicines, therefore, which can alter the cohesions and combinations of the particles, may either increase or diminish the quantity of any secretion. Thus, suppose the humour which passes through the glands of the intestines, to be composed of three or four several sorts of particles; that medicine which will easily cohere to those particles, and, by cohering increase their mutual attractions, so as they may unite in greater numbers at, or before they arrive at the intestines, than they would have done if the medicine had not been given, must necessarily increase the quantity of humour which passes through the glands of the intestines, if the quantity of blood which arrives at the glands be not diminished in the same proportion as the number of particles is increased. — After the same manner do diuretics, sudorifics, and medicines which promote all other secretions, operate.

Why increasing the quantity of some secretions, should diminish that of others, is not easy to explain on any other foot; for if the blood be equally mixed in every part of the body, with all the humours which are separated from it; that is, if the mixture of the blood be every where alike, so that every humour bears the same proportion to the rest of the arterial blood in one part of the body that it does in another, and if every humour has its proper gland, through which it is separated, then what is separated from
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one gland is not subtracted from another, and consequently does not diminish the quantity of humour which flows to this other, but does indeed rather increase the quantity of this other secretion; for the more any one humour is carried off, the greater proportion any other remaining in the blood bears to the remaining blood; and therefore the more any one secretion is increased, the more all the rest should be increased likewise. But if all the humours be composed by a combination of a few different sorts of particles, then the more apt these particles are to run into any one sort of combination, the less all other combinations must be so, and consequently the increasing any given secretion, must necessarily diminish the quantity of all others; but most especially of that which has most of the same sort of particles. These considerations relative to medicine in general, and evacuating medicines in particular, in which the power of attraction is manifestly exerted, have induced many great men in the profession of physic, to conclude the discovery of a Panacea or Universal Medicine, possible. In the earliest times this opinion prevailed; for there were all-healing or universal medicines called from the names of Hercules, Asclepias, and Chiron the Centaur and tutor of Achilles; these panaceas were celebrated by the antients, and called the Heraclean, Asclepian, and Chironian.

The first is the *panax Heraclea vera ficulnea folio*; in English, True All-heal of Hercules.—From the root and stem of this, is drawn, by incision, the gum opopanax.

The Asclepian, according to some botanists, is a kind of ferula, which Gas. Bauhin calls, *libanotis ferulae folio & semine*.

The Chironian, according to some, is a kind of helianthemum: according to Bradley, it is Doria's woundwort. From hence clearly appears the antiquity of this opinion. But the moderns, and particularly the chemists, with Paracelsus and Helmont at their head, have not only thought themselves possessed of an universal medicine, but absolutely asserted it as a truth; particularly Paracelsus and Helmont; as did likewise Basil Valentine the Monk, when he wrote his *Cyrrus Triumphalis Antimonii*: in opposition to whom, another wrote the martyrology of antimony. And in our days several preparations of mercury have been dignified with the pompous name of Panaceas. And indeed there is scarce any medicine of note that has not had its advocates at particular times, who have endeavoured to pass it on the easy credulity of the vulgar as a panacea. Hence the accurate Mr. Boerhaave thought it necessary to undeceive the world, by overturning that notion; and shews from the different causes, nature, effects, seats, &c. of diseases, that several may, indeed, be cured by one medicine; but all, by none.—He observes, that the most universal remedies known, are water, fire, mercury and opium; and adds, that by these alone, cautiously disguised, some have acquired the reputation of universal physicians. But the above-mentioned remedies are really insufficient to answer all purposes and intention of cure.

Paracelsus,

Paracelsus, with his Elixir Proprietatis, and Tinctura Thebaica, promised himself a longævity equal to that of Adam or Methuselah, but died young; nor did Van Helmont, with his boasted Universal Menstruum, attain what is commonly called old age. Basil Valentine did so much mischief with his Antimonial Medicines, that it has been asserted, Antimony took its name from *anti* and *monos*, because he had killed so many monks by the preposterous use of it. And that mercury, by its injudicious use or application, has likewise been productive of many ills, is notorious to all physicians. Had the judicious Boerhaave added all the other capital medicines in nature to the above-mentioned ones, he might then truly have asserted, that by the judicious application of them, a man might justly claim the glorious title of an Universal Physician, a title preferable to any honour that princes can confer on men. 'Tis apparent from what has been already urged, that the greatest men of the profession of physic have been in quest of an universal medicine, but have all been disappointed in their researches, because they all sought it in some one particular thing. As for example, some thought they had found it in mercury, some in the elixir of propriety, or a solution of myrrh, as it is latterly called. Others thought they had found it in opium, others in soap, others in the judicious administration of water, others in the proper application of heat and elementary fire. And a dignified and learned churchman conceived he had discovered it in tar-water. But had all these learned
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men considered that no one medicine can possibly produce an indefinite variety of effects, repugnant to each other, which it must necessarily do, if it proves an universal medicine; they would have sought it in the quintessence of many bodies, and would certainly have found it, when all that's excellent and salutary in the three great classes of nature, viz. the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom, is selected, philosophically digested, and appropriated to the various intentions of cure, then we have discovered the panacea or universal medicine, and such is now discovered, after great and incessant application for fifty years, called the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE, which powerfully removes and certainly prevents, in every stage of life, the disorders incident to both sexes, being an improvement upon a discovery of Hippocrates, the Father of physic, though supposed to be hitherto unnoticed and unapplied by his followers.

It radically cures all wasting consumptive habits of body, even when nature seems irrecoverably exhausted, all weaknesses, and particularly those of the back in women, together with the hysteric and hypochondriac complaints of both sexes, obstructions of every sort and kind: and in all scorbutic disorders, however inveterate, is a most sovereign medicine; being infallible in all breakings out, and eruptions on the skin of every sort. In short, in the first stage of any disorder, (particularly in the beginning of fevers) it impedes their progress, prevents their fatal consequences, and re-establishes health, by the absolute removal of their causes; which is all that can be expected

pected by the use of medicine. It is a great maxim for the preservation of health and attainment of old age, that the juices of the body be kept fluid in a due proportion. Now the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE at once attenuating and cooling in a moderate degree, must necessarily support health, and remove various and many disorders, as a mild salutary deobstruent, quickening the circulation of the fluids, without wounding the solids; thereby gently removing or preventing those obstructions, which are the great and general cause of most chronical diseases; in this manner answering to the antihysterical, assa foetida, galbanum, myrrh, amber, and in general, to all the resins and gums of trees or shrubs used in nervous cases. Warm water is itself a great deobstruent, but the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE is infinitely more easily insinuated into all the nice capillary vessels, and acts not only by its own exquisite virtue, but also by that of the vehicle; its taste, its diuretic quality, its being so great a strengthener, shew the activity and power of this great medicine: and at the same time that it quickens the stagnant sluggish blood of the hysterical and hypochondriac, its bland and mild nature abates the too rapid motion of the sharp thin blood in those who are hectic. There is a lentor and smoothness in the blood of strong healthy people: on the contrary, there is often an acrimony and solution in that of weakly morbid persons. The fine constituent parts of the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE are not only warm and active, they are also balsamic and emollient, softening and enriching the sharp and vapid blood,

blood, and healing the erosions occasioned thereby in the blood-vessels and glands.

The **ALL-HEALING MIXTURE** possesseth the stomachic and cardiac qualities of all the medicines celebrated by physicians for these purposes: with this difference, that it worketh its effect more safely, as it hath nothing of that spirit of wine, which, however mixed and disguised, may notwithstanding (when taken inwardly) be in some measure held and accounted destructive to the human body.

Such medicines are held and accounted to be diaphoretic, which being of an active and subtle nature, pass through the whole system, and work their effect in the finest capillaries and perspiratory ducts, which they gently cleanse, deterge and open. The **ALL-HEALING MIXTURE** is admirably fitted to work by such an insensible diaphoresis, by the fineness and activity of its parts; and undoubtedly those parts must be very fine, which can scour the perspiratory ducts, under the scarf skin or cuticle, if it be true that one grain of sand will cover the mouths of more than an hundred thousand of them.

Another way wherein the **ALL-HEALING MIXTURE** operates, is by urine, than which perhaps none is more safe or effectual for cleansing the blood and carrying off its sharp ill conditioned salts: but it seems to produce its principal effect as an alterative, sure and easy, much safer than those vehement purgative, emetic, and salivating medicines, which do violence to nature. An obstruction of some vessels causeth the blood to move more slowly in other vessels, hence many disorders. A liquor now that dilutes and

and attenuates, resolves the concretions which cause the obstruction. The ALL-HEALING MIXTURE is such a liquor. It may be said indeed of common water, that it attenuates; also, of mercurial preparations, that they attenuate. But it should be considered that mere water only distends the vessels, and thereby weakens their tones; and that mercury, by its great momentum, may justly be suspected of hurting the fine capillaries, which two deobstruents therefore, might easily overact their parts, and (by lessening the force of the elastic vessels) remotely produce those concretions they are intended to remove.

Weak and rigid fibres are looked on by the most able physicians, as sources of two different classes of distempers. A tardy motion of the liquids occasions weak fibres: therefore the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE is good to strengthen them, as it gently accelerates their contents. And on the other hand, being a smooth bland liquor, it moistens and softens the dry and stiff fibres; and so proves a remedy for both extremes. In short, the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE is cleansing, attenuating, opening, resolving, sweetening: it is pectoral, vulnerary, diuretic, and hath infinite other good qualities; such as being sudorific, penetrating and absterfive, a powerful antiphlogistic and preservative against corruption and infection. It hath been already observed, that the restorative pectoral, antihysterical virtues of the most precious balsams and gums, are possessed in an eminent degree by the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE: and I do not know any purpose answered by the wood-drinks, for which this mixture may not be used with certain suc-

cess. It contains the virtues of all the woods, warming and sweetening the humours; it's diaphoretic, and consequently the only safe and effectual remedy in the gout, rheumatism, dropsies and rheums, as well as in the foul disease. Nor is it strange, that a mixture consisting of all that's excellent in the three great classes of nature, should be possessed of such opposite and contrary qualities; and that, in its administration, it is productive of such various cures. But when it is considered, that this ALL-HEALING MIXTURE is classed and divided into several medicines, calculated and digested for various and opposite purposes of cure, as shall be specified hereafter, our wonder ceases of course.

The ALL-HEALING MIXTURE is, as observed, cardiac, stomachic, and diuretic, and contains the virtues of the best chalybeat and sulphureous waters; with this difference, that those waters are apt to affect the head in taking, which the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE is not. Besides, there is a regimen of diet to be observed, especially with chalybeat waters, which I never found necessary with this. The ALL-HEALING MIXTURE layeth under no restraint, either as to diet hours or employment. A man, woman, or child, may study or exercise, or repose, keep his own hours, pass his time either within, or without, and take wholesome nourishment of any kind.

The use of chalybeat waters, however excellent for the nerves and stomach, is often suspended by colds and inflammatory disorders; in which they are acknowledged to be very dangerous. Whereas the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE is so far from hurting in those

those cases, or being discontinued on that account, that it greatly advances the cure.

Cordials, commonly so called, act immediately on the stomach, and, by consent of nerves, on the head: but medicines of an operation too light and fine to produce a sensible effect in the *primæ viæ*, may, nevertheless, in their passage through the capillaries, operate on the sides of those small vessels, in such manner as to quicken their oscillations, and consequently the motion of their contents, producing, in issue and effect, all the benefits of a cordial, much more lasting and salutary than those of distilled spirits, which, by their caustic and coagulating qualities, do incomparably more mischief than good. Such a cardiac medicine is the **ALL-HEALING MIXTURE**. The transient fits of mirth produced from fermented liquors and distilled spirits, are attended with proportional depressions of spirits in their intervals. But the calm cheerfulness arising from this Mixture of Health, is permanently lasting, in which it exceeds the virtues of that famous plant *gen seng*, so much valued in China, as the only cordial that raiseth the spirits without depressing them. The **ALL-HEALING MIXTURE** is so far from hurting the nerves as common cordials do, that it is highly useful in cramps, spasms of the viscera, and paralytic numbness.

Emetics are, on certain occasions, administered with great success, but the overstraining and weakening of nature, may very justly be apprehended from a course of emetics. They are nevertheless prescribed and substituted for a course of exercise: but such

violent exercise, unless indispensably necessary, is vastly repugnant to the order of the animal œconomy. There is a mildness in the operation of the **ALL-HEALING MIXTURE** more friendly to the œconomy, and that forwards the digestions and secretions, in a way more natural and benign; the mildness of this great medicine being such, that I have known children take it as an alterative, particularly in the rickets, with great benefit, and without any inconvenience; and after long and repeated experience, I do assure you its efficacy and safety exceeds every thing hitherto discovered in the healing art; it being adapted to all seasons and ages.

The gout is allowed to proceed from a faulty digestion: and 'tis remarked by the ablest physicians, that the gout is so difficult to cure, because heating medicines aggravate its immediate, and cooling its remote cause. But the **ALL-HEALING MIXTURE**, though it contains active principles, that strengthen the digestion beyond any thing I know, and consequently must be highly useful either to prevent or lessen the following fit of gout or rheumatism, or by invigorating the blood, to cast it upon the extremities, yet it is not of so heating a nature as to do harm even in the fit. Nothing is more difficult or disagreeable than to argue men out of their prejudices; I shall not therefore enter into controversies on this subject; but, if men dispute and object, shall leave the decision to time and trial.

I have already observed that mercury, opium, fire, and water, bid fairest for universal medicines; but then those who magnify any one of them most, must
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except against the use of it in many particular cases. But the **ALL-HEALING MIXTURE** is adapted to every case.

Opium, tho' a medicine of great extent and efficacy, yet is frequently known to produce grievous disorders in hysterical or hypochondriacal persons, who make a great part, perhaps the greatest, of those who lead sedentary lives in your islands; besides, upon all constitutions, dangerous errors may be committed in the use of opium.

Mercury hath of late years become a medicine of very great and general use. The extreme minuteness and mobility of its parts, together with its momentum, rendering it a most powerful cleanser of all obstructions, even in the most minute capillaries. But then we should be cautious in the use of it; if we consider that the very thing which gives it power of doing good above other deobstruents, doth also dispose it to do mischief; I mean its great momentum. The weight of it being about ten times that of blood, and the momentum being the joint product of the weight and velocity, it must needs operate with great force. And may it not be justly feared, that so great a force entering the minutest vessels, and breaking the obstructed matter, might also break or wound the fine tender coats of those small vessels, and so bring on the untimely effects of old age, producing more, perhaps, and worse obstructions than those it removed?

Similar consequences may justly be apprehended from other mineral and ponderous medicines.

Therefore upon the whole, the **ALL-HEALING MIXTURE** will be the most general in its use and most
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salutary in its effects of any thing ever yet discovered. To suppose that all disorders arising from very different, and, it may be, from contrary causes, can be cured by one and the same medicine, is not only absurd, but absolutely chimerical. But the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE is a composition of the greatest medicines in nature, divided and subdivided for all the intentions of cure, and of so pure a temperament, as to be an enemy to all extremes. I have known it do the greatest good in a cold watery constitution as a stomachic and strengthener, and at the same time allay heat and a feverish thirst in another. Nor will this seem strange if it be considered that middle qualities correct and reduce the extreme.

The constituent ingredients in this admirable MIXTURE OF COMPOSITION, are of a temperature congenial to the animal œconomy, which receives from it a genial kindly warmth, productive of strength and vigour, and yet unattended with any inflaming heat or tumult. It is of admirable use in fevers, being at the same time the surest, safest, and most effectual both pægoric and cordial: for the truth of which I appeal to the experience of hundreds, who have taken it milk warm in the paroxysm of fevers. To me it seems that its singular and surprizing use in all sorts of fevers, were there nothing else, would be alone sufficient to recommend it to the public.

The best physicians make the idea of a fever to consist in a too great velocity of the heart's motion, and too great resistance at the capillaries. The ALL-HEALING MIXTURE, as it softens and gently stimulates those nice vessels, helps to propel their contents,
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and so contributes to remove the latter part of the disorder; and for the former, the irritating acrimony which accelerates the motion of the heart, is diluted by watery, corrected by its opposite, and softened by balsamic remedies. All which intentions are answered by the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE. Besides, the viscid juices coagulated by the febrile heat, are resolved by this MIXTURE, and not too far resolved; to which we may add, that the peccant humours and salts are carried off by its purgative, diaphoretic, and diuretic qualities.

All this is confirmed by my own repeated experience. It suddenly calms the feverish anxieties, and the repetition seems to infuse life and spirit into the patient; and I have found, that without bleeding, vomiting, or blisters, fevers can be cured, by the sole drinking of the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE; and it is remarkable, that such as are cured by this inestimable medicine, recover health and spirits at once; while such as are cured by the abovementioned evacuations, often languish long, even after the fever leaves them, before they can recover of their medicines and regain their strength. In peripneumonies and pleurifies, the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE, taken milk warm, often cures these disorders without bleeding or blistering: but as these are inflammations highly dangerous, if not quickly obviated and removed, we are not averse to bleeding, more especially if the patients are full habited and plethoric.

Nothing that I know corroborates the stomach so much as the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE; whence it follows, that it must be of the greatest and most
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singular use to gouty and rheumatic persons. I am fully convinced, it is the best and safest medicine, either to prevent the gout and rheumatism, or so to strengthen nature in the fit against the gout, as to drive it from the vitals to the extremities.

The judicious doctor Sydenham observes and declares, that whoever discovers the most efficacious medicine for strengthening digestion, will do more service in the cure of the gout, rheumatism, nervous complaints, and almost all other chronical disorders, than he himself can easily conceive or imagine; but it is easily conceived and understood by physicians versant in the animal œconomy. Now such is the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE; the efficacy of which in the removal of indigestions and creating an appetite, surpasses any thing hitherto discovered in medicine. Bitter herbs, such as the duke of Portland's powder, are good, and recommended on account of their being stomachic, but their effect in rectifying digestion, and abating the gouty paroxysms are so slow that many decline their use: but the effects of the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE are perceived in twenty-four hours. It is a most extraordinary medicine in the first and last stage of the small-pox and measles, mitigating all the malignant symptoms of the intermediate stages, and taken at the end of these disorders, restoring perfect health; its peculiar and amazing efficacy in correcting the different acrimonies of the blood, mentioned and specified by Boerhaave in his Aphorism, appears most evidently in its curing all eruptions on the skin.

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The ALL-HEALING MIXTURE, as cleansing, healing and sheathing, is good in all disorders of the urinary passages, whether proceeding from weaknesses, obstructions, or ulcerations; but particularly serviceable in curing the *fluor albus*, or the weakness incident to the fair sex, and which creates them more anxiety and real uneasiness, than all their other complaints united and congregated in one collective view. That which acts as a strengthener, neither hurting the capillary vessels as a caustic, nor affecting the nerves, otherwise than in the restoration of due tone, nor coagulating the juices, like your fiery distilled spirits, must in all cases be a friend to nature, and assist the *vis vitæ*, or the power of life in its struggle against disorders of every sort. As the body is said to clothe the soul, so the nerves may be said to constitute her inner garment; and as the soul animates the whole, what nearly touches the soul relates to all: therefore the asperity of ill-conditioned salts and oils, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul; which both aggravate distempers, and render men's lives restless and wretched: this is the latent spring of much woe, spleen, and *tedium vitæ*, small imperceptible irritations of the minutest fibres or filaments, caused by the pungent salts of wines and fauces, do so disturb and shake the microcosms of people of rank and fashion, that to find relief, they are duped daily with nervous medicines, inadequate to the relief of their complaints. But the gentle vibrations that are raised in the nerves by the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE, softly stimulating and bracing the nervous vessels and

fibres, and sheathing at the same time the sharp salts and oils, cause a due circulation and secretion of the animal juices, and create a calm sense of life and health: this the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE doth, composing the *ataxia spirituum*, occasioned either by sickness or too intense application of mind. The causes of distempers are often complicated, and there may be something in the idiosyncrasy of the patient, that puzzles the physician; it may therefore be presumed that no medicine is infallible, not even in any one disorder: but as the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE possesseth the virtue of fortifying the stomach, as well as purifying and invigorating the blood infinitely beyond any medicine hitherto known, it must be granted that it is the only medicine that can be of general efficacy in the cure of those numerous illnesses, which take their rise from foul or vapid blood, or from a bad digestion. Such therefore as the blood is, such will be the animal spirit, more or less, weaker or stronger. This therefore sheweth the superior excellence of the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE in curing hysteric and hypochondriac complaints, commonly called nervous cases, much talked on and little understood, which, together with the maladies from indigestion, comprise almost the whole tribe of chronical diseases.

The Scurvy, in the British isles, may be reckoned the universal malady, as most people in general are subject to it, and as it mixes more or less in almost all diseases. Therefore a medicine that proves sufficient for the removal of that disorder, may justly be called an universal medicine; but such is the ALL-HEAL-

ING MIXTURE, which certainly removes all the species of the scurvy, whether hot or cold, or mixed.

This Exposition of the virtues of the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE, beginning to exceed the bounds we at first proposed, we must haste to a conclusion, assuring the world that it infallibly cures the hooping convulsive cough in children and others; weakneses brought on and occasioned by rickets; killing the worms at once or twice taking, and relieving all the other innumerable complaints to which the helpless infancy of life is exposed, from the weak and delicate texture of the organs at that stage of life; therefore any parents that should lose a child by any of the complaints above-mentioned, without having had recourse to the sovereign efficacies of the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE, will hereafter be convinced with heart-felt regret, that they might have saved their child by the sole administration of it. A medicine that is scarce limited in its salutary effects, in every stage of life, when properly administered: all which I have in my letters fully explained to you; and will in general have the desired effect, given in the different forms laid down: yet, if the case should prove obstinate, as sometimes it may, changing that form and the times of administering it, carefully observing the habit of body, complexion, symptoms, &c. you will do wonders with it.

Being ever mindful of that duty you owe your fellow-creatures; but as I am convinced of your benevolence and humanity, doubt not your extending the influence of this great medicine to the indigent and distressed of every denomination: reminding you
once

once more in the choice of a proper person to whom you may communicate this invaluable secret, before you are summoned to appear, where I must very shortly.

Adieu.

Sapientes & Mentis integri fruuntur paratis & prestantissimis hisce remediis.

Now this long wish'd-for medicine, and long since promised the public in the papers, consists of all that is excellent and quintessential in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and is methodically divided and prepared in different forms, to answer the the various intentions of cure; which I have proved by experience, and can refer the dubious to people of distinction, honour, and veracity, who will satisfy them of its surprizing efficacy beyond any thing hitherto known.

Its safety let no one doubt; having given it to infants not two months old, and to children for the hooping-cough, rickets, convulsions, and other complicated disorders, with surprizing success; to the great comfort of their poor parents in those late calamitous times, many of whose children, in all probability, without it, must have been lost; which were a considerable number for the time. If references to these poor people can be satisfactory, you may have them in abundance, some of whom, nor their children, I never saw; but gave the medicine to those who applied in their names, first knowing their

their age, and as near as possible their complaints; yet their letters of gratitude I have received; particularly one from Mr. Jackson, a pin-maker, whose six children were at death's door in the whooping-cough at one time, and all cured in a few days, by the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE.

The encouragement I have hitherto met with, and the proofs I have made of its sovereign efficacy, induces me to undertake the cure of any disorder, after a discussion upon its nature and cause, and the subject not too far gone, and the circumstances of the person considered, I will require nothing for my medicine nor trouble, where I cannot be of real service; otherwise, the medicine is prepared, divided and subdivided, as near as possible to answer every intention of cure, at certain prices, with proper directions, and sold at the ALL-HEALING MIXTURE warehouse, the *Golden-Head*, the south side of *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, and no where else, by the sole proprietor,

THOMAS NORRIS.

Letters (post paid) directed for me as above, or to my house in *King-street, Covent-Garden*, will be duly answered.

18.4.12.

F I N I S.



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11 NOV 1964

to my home in the town of Cressingham, well
to my family.



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